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at the ends of the curve, and the one which has the largest number of representatives at the top of the curve, the medium, or mean, will be at the height of the curve. In this table the right and left members are averaged for the result.

Table No. V is mainly of college interest, as showing the difference in classes. And the fact is shown that the growth and increase is more conspicuous during the early than the later college years. The physiological truth is also corroborated that bodily growth is mainly attained before the period of majority, as is always recognized in civil law.

In the article published in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, Dr. Hitchcock, at the request of the editor, Mr. Francis Galton, has extended his calculations so as to be more serviceable to anthropologists, and to "serve at least two purposes, the one to show the average variability of each characteristic, the other to show their interdependence." They also show the distribution of any faculty among the individual members of a group. The tables are thirteen in number, and refer to the height of body, the height of navel, the height of knee, sitting height, girth of head, breadth of head, breadth of shoulders, breadth of hips, length shoulder-elbow, length elbow-tips, length of feet, stretch of arms, and lung capacity.

In *Education*, Dr. Crehore advocates "a plan for keeping a school record of the mental and physical condition for each scholar, at the date of his admission, and as developed during school life." A table is appended, which it is suggested may be used as a schedule.

SWANK'S IRON AND STEEL REPORT FOR 1888.

Statistics of the American and Foreign Iron Trades for 1888. *Annual Statistical Report of the American Iron and Steel Association, containing complete statistics of the American Iron Trade for* 1888, *compared with* 1887, *and a brief review of the present condition of the iron industry in foreign countries. Presented to the members, April* 1, 1889. Philadelphia. 1889.

This annual report, it is stated: Contains, for 1888, full statistics of the production of iron ore, pig iron, all kinds of steel, and all kinds of rolled iron and steel in the United States, in the year mentioned, together with tables of the prices of leading iron and steel products, and of our imports of iron and steel and iron ore, and our exports of iron and steel, in the same year; also much useful information concerning the development of our coal industry in 1887 and 1888, railroad construction, the building of iron ships, and immigration in the same years. Detailed information on all these subjects, and on some related subjects, for a long series of years, ending with 1887, has already been published in our Statistical Abstract, issued in 1888, and is therefore omitted from the present Annual Report, as it was omitted from the Report of 1888.

In the present Report less space is devoted to a review of the foreign iron trade than has been devoted to this subject in some previous Reports. The principal reason for this contraction of space is the growing and entirely reasonable demand for the prompt publication of domestic iron and steel statistics.

Without attempting to review the contents of this report, it may be noted that in the presentation of the statistics there are some minor changes from former issues, as, for example, in estimating the consumption of pig iron in the United States. For many years the consumption of pig iron in the United States has been estimated by adding the home production and the unsold stocks at the beginning of the year to the quantity imported, and subtracting the stocks of domestic pig iron unsold at the close of the year. Occasionally, when they have been of sufficient importance, there has been taken account of the stocks of foreign pig iron unsold and the quantity of domestic pig iron exported. At the close of each of the years 1887 and 1888 the quantity of foreign pig iron in bonded warehouses, and not sold, was so small that it was not considered, and the exports of pig iron in the same years were not considered for a like reason.

The statistics of our annual consumption of pig iron, therefore, did not fully show our consumption of iron itself. To these figures there have now been added the large quantities of old and scrap iron, both of domestic and foreign origin, which annually take the place of pig iron, and there is also added the blooms from ore which are annually produced in the Catalan forges of the country. Our heavy importations of manufactured iron and steel, in all forms, are also added. The consumption of iron and steel, in each of the years 1887 and

1888, certainly exceeded 8,000,000 gross tons, instead of the estimates of 6,808,386 and 6,688,744 tons, respectively, obtained by the old method.

We have annually, for several years, consumed more iron and steel than any of the great European countries. The *per capita* consumption of iron and steel by the United States is also greater than that of any other country. In 1887 our consumption of finished iron and steel exceeded 300 pounds *per capita*, estimating our population for that year at 60,000,000. In 1888, however, our *per capita* consumption declined to probably 285 pounds.

Another new departure is the determination of the wire-rod production of the United States, which has never before been definitely ascertained. In 1888 this was 313,341 net tons. Pennsylvania and Ohio each made a little over one third of the total production, and Massachusetts made the larger part of the remainder.

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UNIFORM RAILWAY STATISTICS.

On March 5–7, 1889, a conference of members of State Railroad Commissions and certain officers of the American Railway Accounting Association, was held at Washington, to discuss the subjects of railway statistics, classification of freight, railway legislation, and railway construction. At this meeting Henry C. Adams, Statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission, read a paper on Uniform Railway Statistics, which is published in a report of the proceedings, issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This paper is substantially as follows: —

In the circular of January 31, inviting the Railway Commissioners of the various States to participate in a general conference, the subject of uniform railway statistics was given the most prominent place among the topics to be discussed. This probably was by design on the part of those who arranged the programme, and the readiness with which the invitation was accepted may be taken as indicating some degree of interest in this subject. My own experience in the